(9) Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths marriages and pregnancies.

(10) Contain the spread of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and promote greater integration between the management of reproductive tract infections (RTI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.

(11) Prevent and control communicable diseases.

(12) Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services, and in reaching out to households.

(13) Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR.

(14) Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector program so that family welfare becomes a people centred programme.

Poverty Alleviation in view of U.N. Summit

2081. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent UN Summit held in New York, an declaration regarding alleviation of poverty in the world, with the objective of reducing the number of those earning less than a dollar a day, by 50 per cent by the year 2015 was made; and

(b) if so, the percentage of people earning less than a dollar per day in the country, State-wise, alongwith the Ninth Plan target in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir. The

Millennium Declaration at the UN Millennium Summit held between 6-8 September, 2000 at New York resolved to halve the proportion of the world's people, whose income is less than one US dollar a day, by the year 2015.

(b) According to the World Development Report (Attacking Poverty), 2000-2001 published by the World Bank, 44.2% of the population in India during 1997 lived on less than one US dollar a day. State-wise estimates of percentage of people living on less than one US dollar a day is not available.

The Planning Commission destimates the incidence of poverty from the large sample survey on consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years, based on the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). According to this method, the percentage of people living below the poverty line are estimated from the state-specific poverty lines and state-specific consumption distribution obtained from the large sample surveys on consumer expenditure conducted by the NSSO. The latest available estimate of poverty based on the 55th Round of the consumer expenditure data of the NSSO, covering the period July, 1999 to June, 2000 shows that 26.1% of the population lived below the poverty line in the country during 1999-2000. State-wise estimates of poverty for the year 1999-2000 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The Ninth Five Year Plan projected the percentage of people living below the poverty line to 17.98% by the terminal year (2001-02). State-wise estimates are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The Planning Commission does not estimate poverty on the basis of the criteria of one US dollar a day.

Statement—I

Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States-1999-2000 (30-day Recall period)

No.	States/U.T.s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
3.	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
5.	Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
7.	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02

No.	States/U.T.s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
14.	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
17.	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.59	32.67
18.	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19.	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	A & N Island	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14

29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
	All India	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
9. Urban Poverty Ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.

Statement—II

Projection of Statewise Poverty Ratios in the Perspective Period

(Per cent)

Sl. No.	State	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.35	11.13	5.35	2.44
2.	Assam	26.46	10.65	3.82	2.07
3.	Bihar	44.09	27.46	14.08	6.52
4.	Gujarat	17.07	9.05	3.94	1.28
5.	Haryana	18.41	10.16	5.00	2.58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12.38	14.02	7.34	3.14
7.	Karnataka	30.72	17.86	8.68	3.45
8.	Kerala	21.22	11.35	4.76	1.38
9.	Madhya Pradesh	33.38	21.97	12.75	6.81
10.	Maharashtra	32.74	20.66	11.41	5.43
11.	Orissa	40.21	22.93	10.76	4.63
12.	Punjab	8.02	2.98	0.85	0.15
13.	Rajasthan	20.31	10.85	4.70	1.52
14.	Tamil Nadu	30.73	18.11	8.96	3.59
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32.52	21.91	12.88	6.92
16.	West Bengal	25.08	13.54	6.26	2.86
	All India	29.18	17.98	9.53	4.37
	All India (weighted)	29.02	17.65	9.19	4.39